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precluded from contributing to campaign funds under penalty of heavy fines for the corporation and for the officers who authorize the expenditure.

The New Hampshire election law is materially strengthened by laws passed this spring. Under the provisions of one of these, political advertisements in newspapers and periodicals must be designated and bear the name and address of a voter responsible for them. By another law, political contributions from corporations are forbidden. A third law requires the filing of statements of campaign contributions by candidates, state political committees and other persons controlling campaign funds. These statements must not only be placed on file but must be given publicity through the daily press. All contributions must be made directly to candidates or political committees. Neglecting to comply with the provisions of this law disqualifies a candidate for office.

S. GALE LOWRIE.

Corrupt Practice Laws: Wisconsin. The legislature of Wisconsin has enacted a law, the opening section of which defines as done for "political purposes" any act of such a nature, performed with the intent or in such a way as to influence, directly or indirectly, voting at any election or primary; or such act done on account of any person having voted, or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at any election or primary. "Disbursement," for the purposes of this act, is declared to "include every act by or through which any money, property, office, or position or other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly given, provided, paid, expended, promised, pledged, contributed or lent."

The law provides that no candidate shall make any disbursement for political purposes, except in person, through a party committee or a personal campaign committee. This personal committee, selected by the candidate, may consist of any number of persons, but before it can legally make any disbursements, or incur any obligations to do so, it shall file with the proper officer a written statement of such candidate that the personal committee has been appointed, giving the names and addresses of each member and of the secretary. The secretary of such committee is required to file, at stated times with this same filing officer, statements of all financial transactions of the committee. These statements shall give in detail every sum of money, all property, or other valuable consideration, or pledge received,

from any source whatever (and these pledges and donations are limited to five hundred dollars from any one person) with the name of every donor, and the date of receipt; every disbursement or obligation to make such disbursement, for political purposes, with the name of the person to whom such disbursement was made or promised and the date when each was incurred. Similar statements are required of the candidate himself.

The law recognizes as legitimate "political purposes," for which expenses may be incurred, (1) the candidate's personal traveling expenses, (2) payments required to be made to the state pursuant to law, (3) contributions to his personal campaign committee, and (4) to his party committee. The disbursements of these committees are limited to the following: (1) Hall rentals incident to holding public meetings; (2) necessary clerical assistance to be employed for the candidate at his headquarters or those of the committee; (3) necessary expenses incident to the printing of handbills, posters, lithographs, and other campaign literature and the distribution thereof; (4) campaign advertising in newspapers or magazines; and (5) actual necessary expenses of public speakers. But no person shall pay or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, the owner, publisher, editor, reporter, or agent of any newspaper or periodical for influencing or attempting to influence the voting at any election or primary, except through matter published in such newspaper or magazine. Nor shall the editor, owner, publisher, reporter or agent accept or solicit such payment for influencing or attempting to influence such voting. Incidentally, all matter for which payment has been or shall be made, inserted in the reading or advertising columns of any publication intended to influence voting, must be headed "Paid Advertisement," and the name and address of either the author or person authorizing the publication, or the amount paid for such insertion must appear at the head thereof.

In case the disbursements of any candidate amount, in any twelve months, to more than fifty dollars that person shall file within forty-eight hours, with the clerk of the county in which he resides, a sworn statement giving in full detail every item constituting such disbursement, the exact means of payment, the manner in which it was made, the name of the person to whom it was given, and the purpose for which it was given, with the date of each item. No person or committee shall pay or incur obligation to pay for services to be performed in behalf of any candidate on the day of any election

or primary; for political services performed on that day, or for loss of time due to attendance at the polls, or for the expenses of transportation of any voter to or from the polls. No person is allowed for himself or for another person, either before or after primary or election, directly or indirectly, to give, provide, or pay for, or obligate himself to pay for any food, entertainment, drink, tobacco, cigars, or clothing, with the hope or intent of influencing any vote for or against any candidate at any primary or election. The provision is added that the buying or furnishing of any liquor, tobacco or cigars by any candidate either directly or indirectly, and the furnishing thereof to any elector or electors of the district in which he is a candidate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such articles were bought with the hope and intent of influencing the vote of the elector to whom the articles were furnished.

Any candidate failing to comply with the requirements regarding the filing of statements mentioned above shall not be entitled to have his name on the official ballot, nor shall any officer certify such candidate nor cause his name to be placed on the ballot. Such delinquent candidate shall not be entitled to receive a certificate of election, and shall be disqualified for holding the office for which he was a candidate, and no officer shall issue certificates of election. Any vacancy thus created may be filled by the regularly constituted party committee having jurisdiction over the case.

LORIAN P. JEFFERSON.

Election Laws: The New Geran Law in New Jersey. Up to the present year the election law of New Jersey was one of the most backward and unsatisfactory in the country. The system of separate semi-official ballots and official envelopes, which was abandoned in Connecticut in 1909, remained in use in New Jersey with few modifications, and, in conjunction with the distribution of ballots prior to election day and the free use of posters, was the source of numerous evils. The direct primary law, although including a feeble expression of preference as to United States senator, was mandatory only as to members of the legislature and to county, municipal, ward and township officers. The provisions of law designed to prevent illegal registration and voting, ballot box stuffing and other electoral offences, and to secure honesty and secrecy at elections, were far from adequate. The appointment of election officers, as is still unfortunately the case in most of the states, was virtually left to the Republican and